REMARKS

At the outset, the undersigned thanks Examiner Walke for the courteous personal interview of August 17, 2004. During the interview, the undersigned discussed with the Examiner the proposed interference between the present application and U.S. Patent 6,482,571.

The present Preliminary Amendment corrects the dependencies of claims 20 and 21 and adds new Claims 22-26. Support for the new claims can be found in Appendix A. Accordingly, no new matter has been added.

In Applicant's submission filed July 2, 2004, a proposed Count was set forth. *See Page 6 and Appendix B of the July 2, 2004, submission.* Applicant respectfully requests, in light of the foregoing addition of Claims 22-26, that the proposed Count be amended as set forth in Appendix B attached hereto. Specifically, Applicant has amended the proposed Count to include Claim 22, directed to a method of lithographically printing images with lithographic plates whose heat-sensitive layer is on-press developable with ink and/or fountain solution.

In Applicant's submission filed July 2, 2004, Applicant requested that Claims 16-21 of the '454 application be designated as corresponding to the proposed Count. *See Page 7 of the July 2, 2004, submission.* Applicant respectfully requests that Claims 22-26, added by the present amendment, be designated as corresponding to the amended proposed Count set forth in Appendix B attached hereto. Currently-added Claims 22-23 differ from Claim 16 in that Claims 22-23 do not contain the "soluble" language of part (a)(ii) of Claim 16, which reads "is soluble and on-press developable." Currently-added Claims 24 and 25 depend from previously-

presented Claims 16 and 19, respectively. Claim 26 recites a specific support, polymerizable compound, initiator and infrared absorbing dye. Claims 16-21 should be designated as corresponding to the Count for the reasons set forth on Page 7 of the July 2, 2004, submission. Currently-added Claim 22 has been added to the proposed Count.

Finally, for the Examiner's convenience, applicant submits as Appendix C a Form PTO-850 filled out summarizing the proposed interference for expediting submission of the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences.

In the event that there are any questions relating to this Fourth Preliminary Amendment and Revised Request For Interference, or to the application in general, it would be appreciated if the Examiner would telephone the undersigned attorney at (703) 836-6620 concerning such questions so that prosecution of this application may be expedited.

Respectfully submitted,

BURNS, DOANE, SWECKER & MATHIS, L.L.P.

By: _____

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Date: August 19, 2004

APPENDIX A

Claim	Exemplary Support in the '454 Specification
22. A method of lithographically printing images on a receiving area, comprising in order:	p. 8, ll. 6-11 ("the object of the present invention is to provide a lithographic printing plate precursor capable of on-press development of forming an image by heat, which can exhibit good on-press developability and ensure printing of a large number of printed matters.") p. 114, ll. 16-19 ("The thus exposed plate is fixed to a cylinder of the printing machine… Using this fixed plate, the printing can be performed by the following procedures.")
(a) providing a lithographic plate comprising	p. 8, ll. 6-8 ("the object of the present invention is to provide a lithographic printing plate…")
(i) support; and	p. 8, ll. 12-13 ("A lithographic printing plate precursor comprising a hydrophilic support…")
and (ii) a heat-sensitive layer comprising a polymerizable monomer or oligomer,	p. 8, ll. 12-16 ("A lithographic printing plate precursor comprising a hydrophilic support having thereon a heat-sensitive layer containing either a microcapsule containing a compound having a functional group capable of reacting by heat or a fine particulate polymer") p. 25, ll. 7-18; p. 38, ll. 1-12; p. 70 ll. 1-11 ("The compound having an unsaturated group is a radical polymerizable compound... This compound has a chemical form of, for example, monomer, prepolymer, more specifically, dimmer, trimer or oligomer")
an initiator capable of initiating the polymerization of said monomer or oligomer,	p. 68, l. 6-8 ("…a compound which initiates or accelerates the reaction … may be added.")
and an infrared absorbing dye;	p. 48, ll. 15-20 ("The light-to-heat converting material...include…dye. In particular, compounds which absorb infrared light and converts it into heat are preferred.") p. 51, ll. 12-13 ("Examples of the dye which absorbs infrared or near infrared light include ...")

wherein said heat-sensitive layer is capable of polymerizing and/or crosslinking upon exposure to an infrared laser radiation,	p. 31, ll. 23-25; p. 44, ll. 15-17 ("the molecular structure in the image area of the heat-sensitive layer changes into a three-dimensional crosslinked form.") p. 44, ll. 13-17 ("the compound contained in the microcapsule is released into the heat-sensitive layer and causes a chemical reaction, and thereby the molecular structure in the image area of the heat-sensitive layer changes into a three-dimensional crosslinked form.") p. 46, ll. 16-20 ("When a light-to-heat converting material is incorporated into the heat-sensitive layer or a layer adjacent thereto, the lithographic printing plate precursor of the present invention can perform writing of an image by the irradiation of a laser light or the like.") p. 69, l. 9-17 ("The heat-sensitive layer of the lithographic printing plate precursor of the present invention may further contain a (low molecular) compound having a functional group capable of reacting with the reactive group in the fine particulate polymer and a protective group thereof. ... the effect by the crosslinking") p. 113, ll. 10-16 ("The lithographic printing plate precursor of the present invention can form an image by the exposure with a high output laser... In the present invention, a laser of emitting light in the infrared or near infrared region is preferred...")
and is on-press developable with ink and/or fountain solution;	p. 8, ll. 6-11 ("the object of the present invention is to provide a lithographic printing plate precursor capable of on-press development of forming an image by heat, which can exhibit good on-press developability and ensure printing of a large number of printed matters.") p. 31, l. 23 – p. 32, l. 3; p. 44, ll. 15-20 ("the molecular structure in the image area of the heat-sensitive layer changes into a three-dimensional crosslinked form. As a result thereof, the solubility of the image area in water or an aqueous solution greatly differs between before and after the image formation . . . .") p. 34, ll. 10-11 ("For example, in the case of a water-dispersible microcapsule...") p. 114, l. 16-25 ("The thus exposed plate is fixed to a cylinder of the printing machine without passing through any processing. Using this fixed plate, the printing can be performed by the following procedures. (1) A method of supplying fountain solution to the printing plate and after the development on the press, further supplying ink to start the printing. (2) A method of supplying fountain solution and ink to the printing plate and after the development on the press, starting the printing. ...") p. 115, ll. 4-8 ("the plate may be ... developed on the press by applying fountain solution and/or ink thereto.")

(b) image exposing the plate with the infrared laser radiation to cause polymerizing and/or crosslinking of the heat-sensitive layer in the exposed areas; and	p. 31, ll. 23-25; p. 44, ll. 15-17 ("the molecular structure in the image area of the heat-sensitive layer changes into a three-dimensional crosslinked form. ...") p. 46, ll. 16-20 ("When a light-to-heat converting material is incorporated into the heat-sensitive layer or a layer adjacent thereto, the lithographic printing plate precursor of the present invention can perform writing of an image by the irradiation of a laser light or the like.") p. 69, ll. 9-17 ("The heat-sensitive layer of the lithographic printing plate precursor of the present invention may further contain a ... compound having a functional group capable of reacting with the reactive group in the fine particulate polymer and a protective group thereof. ...the effect by the crosslinking")
(c) contacting said exposed plate with ink and/or fountain solution on a lithographic press to remove the heat-sensitive layer in the non-polymerized and/or non-crosslinked areas,	p. 31, l. 23 – p. 32, l. 3; p. 44, ll. 15-20 ("the molecular structure in the image area of the heat-sensitive layer changes into a three-dimensional crosslinked form. As a result thereof, the solubility of the image area in water or an aqueous solution greatly differs between before and after the image formation . . . .") p. 69, l. 9-17 ("The heat-sensitive layer of the lithographic printing plate precursor of the present invention may further contain a (low molecular) compound having a functional group capable of reacting with the reactive group in the fine particulate polymer and a protective group thereof. ... the effect by the crosslinking") p. 114, l. 16-25 ("The thus exposed plate is fixed to a cylinder of the printing machine without passing through any processing. Using this fixed plate, the printing can be performed by the following procedures. (1) A method of supplying fountain solution to the printing plate and after the development on the press, further supplying ink to start the printing. (2) A method of supplying fountain solution and ink to the printing plate and after the development on the press, starting the printing. ...")
and to lithographically print images from said plate to the receiving area.	p. 8, ll. 6-11 ("the object of the present invention is to provide a lithographic printing plate precursor capable of on-press development of forming an image by heat, which can exhibit good on-press developability and ensure printing of a large number of printed matters.") p. 114, ll. 16-19 ("The thus exposed plate is fixed to a cylinder of the printing machine without passing through any processing. Using this fixed plate, the printing can be performed by the following procedures.")

23. The method of claim 22 wherein said heat-sensitive layer is on-press developable with ink and fountain solution and further wherein said exposed plate is contacted with ink and fountain solution on a lithographic press to remove the heat-sensitive layer in the non-polymerized and/or non-crosslinked areas, and to lithographically print images from said plate to the receiving area.	p. 114, l. 20 – p. 115, l. 3 ("(1) A method of supplying fountain solution to the printing plate and after the development on the press, further supplying ink to start the printing. (2) A method of supplying fountain solution and ink to the printing plate and after the development on the press, starting the printing. (3) A method of supplying ink to the plate and simultaneously with the supply of fountain solution, feeding paper to start printing.")

24. The method of claim 16 wherein said heat-sensitive layer is soluble and on-press developable with ink and fountain solution and further wherein said exposed plate is contacted with ink and fountain solution on a lithographic press to remove the heat-sensitive layer in the non-polymerized and/or non-crosslinked areas, and to lithographically print images from said plate to the receiving area.	p. 114, l. 20 – p. 115, l. 3 ("(1) A method of supplying fountain solution to the printing plate and after the development on the press, further supplying ink to start the printing. (2) A method of supplying fountain solution and ink to the printing plate and after the development on the press, starting the printing. (3) A method of supplying ink to the plate and simultaneously with the supply of fountain solution, feeding paper to start printing.")

25. The method of claim 19 wherein said heat-sensitive layer is soluble or dispersible and on-press developable with ink and fountain solution and further wherein said exposed plate is contacted with ink and fountain solution on a lithographic press to remove the heat-sensitive layer in the non-polymerized and/or non-crosslinked areas, and to lithographically print images from said plate to the receiving area.	p. 114, l. 20 – p. 115, l. 3 ("(1) A method of supplying fountain solution to the printing plate and after the development on the press, further supplying ink to start the printing. (2) A method of supplying fountain solution and ink to the printing plate and after the development on the press, starting the printing. (3) A method of supplying ink to the plate and simultaneously with the supply of fountain solution, feeding paper to start printing.")
26. A method of lithographically printing images on a receiving area, comprising in order:	p. 8, ll. 6-11 ("the object of the present invention is to provide a lithographic printing plate precursor capable of on-press development of forming an image by heat, which can exhibit good on-press developability and ensure printing of a large number of printed matters.") p. 114, ll. 16-19 ("The thus exposed plate is fixed to a cylinder of the printing machine… Using this fixed plate, the printing can be performed by the following procedures.")

(a) providing a lithographic plate comprising	p. 8, ll. 6-8 ("the object of the present invention is to provide a lithographic printing plate...")
(i) an electrochemically roughened,	p. 92, ll. 1-20 ("Thereafter, a so-called graining treatment is performed, where the support surface is roughened so as to attain good adhesion between the support and the heat-sensitive layer and at the same time to impart water receptivity to the non-image area... In addition, an electrochemical graining method ... [is] known.")
anodized,	p. 94, ll. 3-7 ("In the case of the aluminum support for use in the present invention ... an anodized oxide film is usually formed on the support by anodization so as to improve abrasion resistance, chemical resistance and water receptivity.")
and polyvinyl phosphonic acid treated	p. 97, l. 6- p.98, l. 21 ("Also, after the anodization, the support may be treated with a solution containing the following compound or may use the compound as an undercoat layer for the coating of the heat-sensitive layer. Examples of the compound which can be suitably used include . . . water-soluble polymers such as . . . polyvinylphosphonic acid...")
aluminum substrate; and	p. 8, ll. 12-13 ("A lithographic printing plate precursor comprising a hydrophilic support...") p. 83, ll. 2-8 ("In the lithographic printing plate precursor of the present invention, the hydrophilic support where the heat-sensitive layer can be coated is a plate-like material having good dimensional stability and examples thereof include ... metal plates (e.g., aluminum, zinc, copper)...") p. 91, ll. 2-11 ("The thus-produced Al plate is subjected to a surface treatment such as roughening of the surface, and then a heat-sensitive layer is coated thereon, thereby producing a lithographic printing plate precursor. The surface roughening treatment is performed using mechanical roughening, chemical roughening and electrochemical roughening individually or in combination. Furthermore, it is preferred to perform an anodization treatment to ensure resistance against scratches on the surface or to perform a treatment for increasing the hydrophilicity.")
and (ii) a heat-sensitive layer comprising	p. 8, ll. 12-16 ("A lithographic printing plate precursor comprising a hydrophilic support having thereon a heat-sensitive layer containing either a microcapsule containing a compound having a functional group capable of reacting by heat or a fine particulate polymer")

an epoxy;	p.13, ll. 8-18; p. 17, ll. 7-16 ("It is also possible to introduce foreign functional groups which are thermally reactive with each other, into two or more kinds of fine particulate polymers and react the ... polymers with each other. Examples of the reaction using this functional group include ... an addition reaction of an epoxy group with an amino group...") p. 14, ll. 1-6; p. 17, l. 22 – p. 18, l. 2 ("The fine particulate polymer having this reactive functional group is preferably a polymer in which an acrylate group, a methacrylate group, a vinyl group, an allyl group, an epoxy group, an amino group, a hydroxyl group, a carboxyl group, an isocyanate, an acid anhydride or a protective group thereof is present.") p.24, ll. 4-14; p. 36, l. 21 – p. 37, l. 6 ("Also, thermally reactive groups capable of thermally reacting with each other may be introduced into two or more kinds of microcapsules to have a structure such that the microcapsules can react with each other. Examples of the reaction using this thermally reactive group include ... an addition reaction of an epoxy group with an amino group...") p. 24, l. 20 – p. 25, l. 3; p. 37, ll. 12-20 ("The microcapsule containing a compound having the thermally reactive group may be obtained by a method of encapsulating a compound ... having a thermally reactive group such as an acrylate group, a methacrylate group, a vinyl group, an allyl group, an epoxy group, an amino group, a hydroxyl group, a carboxyl group, an isocyanate, an acid anhydride or a protective group thereof, or introducing this compound into the outer wall of a microcapsule.")
a cationic initiator;	p. 68, l. 6-12 ("... a compound which initiates or accelerates the reaction of the polymer ... may be added. Examples thereof include compounds which generate radical or cation by heat, such as lophine dimers, trihalomethyl compounds, peroxides, azo compounds, onium salts containing diazonium salt or diphenyl iodonium salt, acylphosphine and imidosulfonate.")
carbon black,	p. 48, ll. 15-18 ("The light-to-heat converting material is not particularly limited as long as it absorbs light in the wavelength region of the light source, and examples thereof include carbon black...")
ethyl acetate, and	p. 54, ll. 10-13 ("In the case of encapsulating the dye, in view of the synthesis, a dye soluble in a solvent incapable of mixing with water, more preferably soluble in ethyl acetate is preferred.")
a solvent;	p. 79, l. 22 – p. 80, l. 10 ("The lithographic printing plate precursor of the present invention may be produced by dissolving the above-described components necessary for the coating solution for the heat-sensitive layer in a solvent and coating the obtained solution on an appropriate support....")

wherein said heat-sensitive layer is capable of polymerizing and/or crosslinking upon exposure to an infrared laser radiation,	p. 31, ll. 23-25; p. 44, ll. 15-17 ("the molecular structure in the image area of the heat-sensitive layer changes into a three-dimensional crosslinked form.") p. 44, ll. 13-17 ("the compound contained in the microcapsule is released into the heat-sensitive layer and causes a chemical reaction, and thereby the molecular structure in the image area of the heat-sensitive layer changes into a three-dimensional crosslinked form.") p. 46, ll. 16-20 ("When a light-to-heat converting material is incorporated into the heat-sensitive layer or a layer adjacent thereto, the lithographic printing plate precursor of the present invention can perform writing of an image by the irradiation of a laser light or the like.") p. 69, l. 9-17 ("The heat-sensitive layer of the lithographic printing plate precursor of the present invention may further contain a (low molecular) compound having a functional group capable of reacting with the reactive group in the fine particulate polymer and a protective group thereof. ... the effect by the crosslinking") p. 113, ll. 10-16 ("The lithographic printing plate precursor of the present invention can form an image by the exposure with a high output laser... In the present invention, a laser of emitting light in the infrared or near infrared region is preferred...")
and is on-press developable with ink and/or fountain solution;	p. 8, ll. 6-11 ("the object of the present invention is to provide a lithographic printing plate precursor capable of on-press development of forming an image by heat, which can exhibit good on-press developability and ensure printing of a large number of printed matters.") p. 31, l. 23 – p. 32, l. 3; p. 44, ll. 15-20 ("the molecular structure in the image area of the heat-sensitive layer changes into a three-dimensional crosslinked form. As a result thereof, the solubility of the image area in water or an aqueous solution greatly differs between before and after the image formation . . . .") p. 34, ll. 10-11 ("For example, in the case of a water-dispersible microcapsule...") p. 114, l. 16-25 ("The thus exposed plate is fixed to a cylinder of the printing machine without passing through any processing. Using this fixed plate, the printing can be performed by the following procedures. (1) A method of supplying fountain solution to the printing plate and after the development on the press, further supplying ink to start the printing. (2) A method of supplying fountain solution and ink to the printing plate and after the development on the press, starting the printing. ...") p. 115, ll. 4-8 ("the plate may be ... developed on the press by applying fountain solution and/or ink thereto.")

(b) image exposing the plate with the infrared laser radiation to cause polymerizing and/or crosslinking of the heat-sensitive layer in the exposed areas; and	p. 31, ll. 23-25; p. 44, ll. 15-17 ("the molecular structure in the image area of the heat-sensitive layer changes into a three-dimensional crosslinked form. ...") p. 46, ll. 16-20 ("When a light-to-heat converting material is incorporated into the heat-sensitive layer or a layer adjacent thereto, the lithographic printing plate precursor of the present invention can perform writing of an image by the irradiation of a laser light or the like.") p. 69, ll. 9-17 ("The heat-sensitive layer of the lithographic printing plate precursor of the present invention may further contain a ... compound having a functional group capable of reacting with the reactive group in the fine particulate polymer and a protective group thereof. ...the effect by the crosslinking")
(c) contacting said exposed plate with ink and/or fountain solution on a lithographic press to remove the heat-sensitive layer in the non-polymerized and/or non-crosslinked areas,	p. 31, l. 23 – p. 32, l. 3; p. 44, ll. 15-20 ("the molecular structure in the image area of the heat-sensitive layer changes into a three-dimensional crosslinked form. As a result thereof, the solubility of the image area in water or an aqueous solution greatly differs between before and after the image formation . . . .") p. 69, l. 9-17 ("The heat-sensitive layer of the lithographic printing plate precursor of the present invention may further contain a (low molecular) compound having a functional group capable of reacting with the reactive group in the fine particulate polymer and a protective group thereof. ... the effect by the crosslinking") p. 114, l. 16-25 ("The thus exposed plate is fixed to a cylinder of the printing machine without passing through any processing. Using this fixed plate, the printing can be performed by the following procedures. (1) A method of supplying fountain solution to the printing plate and after the development on the press, further supplying ink to start the printing. (2) A method of supplying fountain solution and ink to the printing plate and after the development on the press, starting the printing. ...")
and to lithographically print images from said plate to the receiving area.	p. 8, ll. 6-11 ("the object of the present invention is to provide a lithographic printing plate precursor capable of on-press development of forming an image by heat, which can exhibit good on-press developability and ensure printing of a large number of printed matters.") p. 114, ll. 16-19 ("The thus exposed plate is fixed to a cylinder of the printing machine without passing through any processing. Using this fixed plate, the printing can be performed by the following procedures.")

APPENDIX B

Claim 1 of the '571 patent:

A method of lithographically printing images on a receiving medium, comprising in order:

(a) providing a lithographic plate comprising (i) a substrate; and (ii) a thermosensitive layer comprising a polymerizable monomer or oligomer, an initiator capable of initiating the polymerization of said monomer or oligomer, and an infrared absorbing dye or pigment; wherein said thermosensitive layer is capable of hardening upon exposure to an infrared laser radiation, is soluble or dispersible in and on-press developable with ink and/or fountain solution, and exhibits an affinity or aversion substantially opposite to the affinity or aversion of said substrate to at least one printing liquid selected from the group consisting of ink and an abhesive fluid for ink;

(b) imagewise exposing the plate with the infrared laser radiation to cause hardening of the thermosensitive layer in the exposed areas; and

(c) contacting said exposed plate with ink and/or fountain solution on a lithographic press to remove the thermosensitive layer in the non-hardened areas, and to lithographically print images from said plate to the receiving medium.

Or

Claim 26 of the '571 patent:

A method of lithographically printing images on a receiving medium, comprising in order:

(a) mounting onto a plate cylinder of a lithographic press a lithographic plate comprising (i) a substrate; and (ii) a thermosensitive layer capable of hardening through polymerization or solubilization through decomposition upon exposure to an infrared laser radiation, the non-hardened or solubilized areas of said thermosensitive layer being soluble or dispersible in and on-press developable with ink and/or fountain solution, and said thermosensitive layer exhibiting an affinity or aversion substantially opposite to the affinity or aversion of said substrate to at least one printing liquid selected from the group consisting of ink and an abhesive fluid for ink;

(b) imagewise exposing the plate with the infrared laser radiation to cause hardening or solubilization of the thermosensitive layer in the exposed areas; and

(c) operating said press to contact said exposed plate with ink and/or fountain solution to remove the thermosensitive layer in the non-hardened or solubilized areas, and to lithographically print images from said plate to the receiving medium.

Or

Claim 16 of the '454 application:

A method of lithographically printing images on a receiving area, comprising in order:

(a) providing a lithographic plate comprising (i) support; and (ii) a heat-sensitive layer comprising a polymerizable monomer or oligomer, an initiator capable of initiating the polymerization of said monomer or oligomer, and an infrared absorbing dye or pigment; wherein said heat-sensitive layer is capable of polymerizing and/or crosslinking upon exposure to an infrared laser radiation, and is soluble and on-press developable with ink and/or fountain solution;

(b) image exposing the plate with the infrared laser radiation to cause cross-linking of the heat-sensitive layer in the exposed areas; and

(c) contacting said exposed plate with ink and/or fountain solution on a lithographic press to remove the heat-sensitive layer in the non-polymerized and/or non-crosslinked areas, and to lithographically print images from said plate to the receiving area.

Or

Claim 19 of the '454 application:

A method of lithographically printing images on a receiving area, comprising in order:

(a) providing a lithographic plate comprising (i) a support; and (ii) a heat-sensitive layer comprising a polymerizable monomer or oligomer, an initiator capable of initiating the polymerization of said monomer or oligomer, and an infrared absorbing dye or pigment; wherein said heat-sensitive layer is capable of polymerizing and/or crosslinking upon exposure to an infrared laser radiation, and is soluble or dispersible and on-press developable with ink and/or fountain solution;

(b) image exposing the plate with the infrared laser radiation to cause polymerizing and/or crosslinking of the heat-sensitive layer in the exposed areas; and

(c) contacting said exposed plate with ink and/or fountain solution on a lithographic press to remove the heat-sensitive layer in the non-polymerized and/or non-crosslinked areas, and to lithographically print images from said plate to the receiving area.

Or

Claim 22 of the '454 application:

A method of lithographically printing images on a receiving area, comprising in order:

(a) providing a lithographic plate comprising (i) a support; and (ii) a heat-sensitive layer comprising a polymerizable monomer or oligomer, an initiator capable of initiating the polymerization of said monomer or oligomer, and an infrared absorbing dye or pigment; wherein said heat-sensitive layer is capable of polymerizing and/or crosslinking upon exposure to an infrared laser radiation, and is on-press developable with ink and/or fountain solution;

(b) image exposing the plate with the infrared laser radiation to cause polymerizing and/or crosslinking of the heat-sensitive layer in the exposed areas; and

(c) contacting said exposed plate with ink and/or fountain solution on a lithographic press to remove the heat-sensitive layer in the non-polymerized and/or non-crosslinked areas, and to lithographically print images from said plate to the receiving area.

Form PTO-850-(Rev. 01-10-2001)	**INTERFERENCE INITIAL MEMORANDUM**	Count #_____

To the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences:

An interference is proposed involving the following two parties—

PARTY	APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	PATENT NO., IF ANY	ISSUE DATE, IF ANY
MAEMOTO	10/715,454	November 19, 2003		

If the involved case is a patent, have its maintenance fees been paid? Yes ____ No ____ Not due yet _____

Proposed priority benefit (list all intervening applications necessary for continuity): SEE ATTACHMENT A

COUNTRY	APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	PATENT NO., IF ANY	ISSUE DATE, IF ANY
United States	09/756,789	January 10, 2001	6,740,464	May 25, 2004
JAPAN	2000-006970	January 14, 2000		
JAPAN	2000-016042	January 25, 2000		
JAPAN	2000-018967	January 27, 2000		

The claim(s) of this party corresponding to this count: 16-26

PATENTED OR PATENTABLE PENDING CLAIMS	UNPATENTABLE PENDING CLAIMS
16-26	NONE

The claim(s) of this party NOT corresponding to this count: NONE

PATENTED OR PATENTABLE PENDING CLAIMS	UNPATENTABLE PENDING CLAIMS
N/A	N/A

PARTY	APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	PATENT NO., IF ANY	ISSUE DATE, IF ANY
TENG	09/656,052	September 6, 2000	6,482,571	November 19, 2002

If the involved case is a patent, have its maintenance fees been paid? Yes ____ No ____ Not due yet X

Proposed priority benefit (list all intervening applications necessary for continuity):

COUNTRY	APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	PATENT NO., IF ANY	ISSUE DATE, IF ANY
N/A				
N/A				
N/A				
N/A				

The claim(s) of this party corresponding to this count: 1-41

PATENTED OR PATENTABLE PENDING CLAIMS	UNPATENTABLE PENDING CLAIMS
1-41	NONE

The claim(s) of this party NOT corresponding to this count:	
PATENTED OR PATENTABLE PENDING CLAIMS N/A	UNPATENTABLE PENDING CLAIMS N/A

(Check off each step, if applicable) *INSTRUCTIONS*

- 1. Obtain all files listed above.
- 2. Confirm that the proposed involved claims are still active and all corrections and entered amendments have been considered. The patents must not be expired for, among other things, failure to pay a maintenance fee (Check PALM screen 2970).
- 3. If one of the involved files is a published application or a patent, check for compliance with 35 U.S.C. 135(b).
- 4. Obtain a certified copy of any foreign benefit documents where necessary (37 CFR 1.55(a)).
- 5. Discuss the proposed interference with an Interference Practice Specialist in your Technology Center.

DATE	PRIMARY EXAMINER (signature)	ART UNIT	TELEPHONE NO.

DATE	INTERFERENCE PRACTICE SPECIALIST or TECHNOLOGY CENTER DIRECTOR (signature)	TELEPHONE NO.

ATTACHMENT A

Continuation of **Party MAEMOTO** proposed priority benefits:

Form PTO-850 (Rev. 01-10-2001)	**INTERFERENCE INITIAL MEMORANDUM**			Count #_____
PARTY	**APPLICATION NO.**	**FILING DATE**	**PATENT NO., IF ANY**	**ISSUE DATE, IF ANY**
MAEMOTO	10/715,454	November 19, 2003		
Proposed priority benefit (list all intervening applications necessary for continuity):				
COUNTRY	**APPLICATION NO.**	**FILING DATE**	**PATENT NO., IF ANY**	**ISSUE DATE, IF ANY**
JAPAN	2000-018968	January 27, 2000		
JAPAN	2000-102468	April 4, 2000		
JAPAN	2000-102471	April 4, 2000		
JAPAN	2000-102476	April 4, 2000		
JAPAN	2000-102463	April 4, 2000		